THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

IN THE debate in the House of Commons on the proposed visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India the following scene occurred:

"Sir George Campbell presented hi... and was greeted with a roar of execration, it being eight o'clock, and the committee, as Mr. Anderson said, "very hungry." For fully two minutes Sir George Campbell stood silent, facing the storm. As it did not cease, he shouted out "Sir," by way of making a start with his speech. At this the shouts grew louder still, and Sir George waited again. After three minutes of continuous shouting on the part of the committee, Mr. Sullivan hotly jumped up, and moved to report progress, a proceeding which had a marvellous effect in quieting the cries from the Ministerial benches.

Instead of putting the question the Chairman said that if hon. members were refused a hearing, he should call upon the Serjeant-at Arms to clear the bar. After this the noise subsided, and Sir G. Campbell went on.

Poor Sir George!

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS does not seem to be satisfied with the constitution of the new Vernacular School-Book Committee. It says: "The President ought to be some one who has a reputation for Bengalee scholarship, and if most of the members had not themselves been authors of school-books, and interested in them as authors, the nominations would have been more satisfactory." It is well known to the native public, whatever the *Daily News* may say, that Raja Jotendromohun Tagore Bahadur is himself an author, though not of school-books, and a first class critic. He is also a munificent patron of vernacular literature, and the Government has very properly put him at the head of the Committee. As for Babu Rajendralala Mittra he has no personal interest whatever in his books. The Calcutta School-Book Society holds the copy-right in them.

THE CROWN PRINCE of Germany had a narrow escape from Railway accident. He was returning from the burial of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand at Vienna. The Austrian railway people managed to run the train on to a wrong line and into the ever ready goods train. One man was killed, several were injured. The Prince escaped. He had stood fire before.

A TERRIBLE explosion lately occurred at the Pyrotechnic School at Toulon. According to a telegram to the *Daily News* it was occasioned in a most extraordinary manner. A naval lieutenant was filling bottles with dynamite, gun-cotton, and phosphate of calcium, and the story is that a drop of perspiration from his forehead falling, under certain conditions, on matter not explosive without contact with water, produced the catastrophe. Three persons were killed on the spot.

WHILE France has been visited with floods, Switzerland was swept over by a storm which is stated to have been the most violent and destructive that has taken place in the district for the last quarter of a century. It began about one o'clock in the morning. A furious wind sprung up, which in a few seconds increased to a hurricane, and brought with it torrents of rain. Hail followed of extraordinary size, and in a short time everything was covered with it. The violence of the storm roused the whole city, and much excitement and alarm prevailed. When the daylight came it was found that great damage had been done in and around Geneva, trees were torn up, crops ruined, gardens wrecked, and windows, skylights, and roofs smashed, as though by a bombardment. The year 1875 will be known in history as the chapter of accidents.

THE FOLLOWING is a sketch of the new Spanish constitution:

"The Senate is to consist of three categories of 100 members each—namely, one hereditary, the second elected by popular corporate bodies, and the third nominees of the Crown. Senators must have attained their thirtieth year. All Spanish grandees are also to be entitled to a seat in the Senate, provided they have an income of not less than 2,000*l.* a year. The Chamber of Deputies will consist of one representative for every 50,000 of the population, and will be elected for five years by direct voting. The King will have the right to dissolve simultaneously or separately the elective portion of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, but he must convoke the new Chamber within three months. The King will appoint the President and Vice-President of the Senate, and will have the right of refusing the Royal sanction to Bills passed by the Chambers. The public debt is placed under the protection of the nation. Both Spaniards and foreigners are to be allowed the free exercise of any profession for trade. Any person taken into custody must be brought before a legal tribunal, or released within seventy-two hours of his arrest. No violation of domicile or correspondence will be lawful. Religious liberty is to be respected, and any Spaniard will be entitled to found educational establishments in conformity with the laws specially relating to public instruction. Either the Cortes or the Government may decree the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, but banishment will be prohibited."

THE EMPEROR of Russia has addressed a rescript to the Minister of the Interior, thanking him and the Governor of Warsaw for the part they have taken in facilitating the reunion of the 200,000 United Greeks (members of the Greek Church heretofore in communion with Rome) with the Orthodox Church. He expresses great gratification at this termination of a schism lasting nearly three centuries, and attributes it to the sincere convictions and inclinations of the clergy and the perfect concurrence of the laity.

THE RUS... *-nvalide* says that Yacoob Beg, who keeps a garrison of 10,000 men at his capital, has despatched 12,000 others to guard his eastern frontiers against the Chinese. All these troops are armed with breech-loaders and drilled in the European style.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

AS FEVER is raging in Calcutta we transcribe the following hints from Dr. Balfour of Madras for the benefit of those who are suffering from it:

RULES FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM FEVER.

When a person is attacked with fever he should not expose himself to the sun, the night air, or rain, but stay in the house, and take a dose of any simple purgative medicine, such as castor-oil

2. When this has cleared out the bowels, he should take the vegetable medicine called quinine, which has been proved the best of all remedies for fever.

3. The mode of taking quinine is as follows:—For a grown-up person, put into a cup as much quinine as will lie on half a rupee and having added some water, stir it well and drink the mixture. A similar quantity should be taken three times every day until the fever ceases. Thereafter, one dose daily for a week or so will be sufficient to give strength to the body and prevent the return of the fever.

4. Children suffering from fever should also get a purgative and quinine, but in smaller doses. A child under five years of age may get as much quinine as will lie on a two-anna piece twice a day. A child of from six to twelve years of age as much as will lie on a four-anna pice twice a day.

5. In India many persons leave off taking food when attacked with fever; but to do so is following a bad custom, as starving makes the fever stronger and may produce evil consequences. Persons ill with fever will find it beneficial to drink milk, congee, pepper-water or soup, and as soon as possible to take their ordinary food.

6. Persons recovering from fever should keep the body warm, and never sleep outside the house at night.

7. During the feverish season of the year, people should wear warmer clothing than usual, and refrain from sleeping in the open air or in damp clothes.

MOULVIE AHMUD SHA, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hoshyarpore, has published a pamphlet on the subject of intercourse between the Mahomedans and Christians. It is stated that a bad feeling arose between these two classes last year owing to the conversion to Christianity of some Rajpoot Zemindars, which led the fanatical Musulmans to exclude the Christians from the wells. Moulvie Ahmud says:

"Although a sincere believer in the faith of my forefathers and a well-wisher of all its true interests, I could not approve of this misdirected zeal of my co-religionists in this matter, and deeply regretted the evil it might bring upon the whole community. With this view I called a meeting of the leading residents of the town and explained to them, with the help of the enlightened Moulvies, who had not joined the opposition, the teaching of the word and the prophet of God on this point. They soon saw in the question no principle involved, no religious duty interfered with, but the result simply of ignorance and prejudice. Hence they all joined me in bringing the matter to a happy and amicable settlement."

To make this settlement so far as possible permanent, three different *Fatwas* were procured from distinguished moulvies, men of note and eminence in the Punjab, commanding universal respect in the Mahomedan community. These *Fatwas*, signed also by a host of other moulvies, are devoted to maintaining the propositions that "it is lawful for a Mahomedan to eat and drink with Christians such things as are allowed by the Mahomedan law, and that "it is lawful for a Mahomedan to drink water out of the same well with a Christian."

WE TAKE the following interesting paragraph from a London paper: Bank of England notes are never re-issued, but when paid in for gold they are at once cancelled. They are then preserved for seven years, so that inquiries relative to forgeries or frauds on which the notes may throw light may be answered. The stock of paid notes for 7 years numbers 94,000,000, and fills 18,000 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach three miles. Pile the notes one on the other and the pile would be eight miles long. Arrange them side by side and you may more than cover Hyde Park with them. Finally, their original value was over £3,000,000,000 sterling, and their weight more than 112 tons.

DR. CHURCHILL has, according to the London correspondent of a contemporary, discovered a specific for the cure of consumption in the shape of hypo-phosphoric acid. The theory is that consumption is due to the absence of phosphorus in the blood, and the problem consequently was to discover a preparation of phosphorus capable of combining with the oxygen of the system and yet not poisonous. This is now said to be attained by the salts of hypo-phosphoric acid.

RUSSIA has abandoned the continuation of a conference upon Code of War at St. Petersburgh.

SIR LEWIS PEL'Y seems to be as successful in love as in war. The *Bombay Gazette* believes that since he has gone home he has, as the London fashionable papers say, "arranged" a marriage with Sir Bartle's second daughter; and a rumour that has reached Bombay says, Sir Lewis is to be the next Governor of Bombay.

THE DELHI GAZETTE hears from Shanghai, under date the 15th ultimo, that Mr. Wade, having sent in his ultimatum to the Peking Government, about the Margary affair, had gone up from Shanghai to Peking to haul down his flag if his requirements were not acceded to. It is expected that the Chinese Government will give in. They have already appointed a Mandarin, holding the position of a Viceroy, to go as a Commissioner to Yunnan, in place of the understrapper first selected.

WEDNESDAY 11TH AUGUST.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON of America is dead. He was altogether a self-made and self-educated man, commencing life as a tailor's apprentice and ultimately reaching the exalted office of President of the United States of America. He commenced his political life in 1835, when he was about 25 years of age, being then elected to the legislature.

AT THE last Annual General Meeting of the East Indian Railway Company the Chairman thus alluded to the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"They were to have a visit from the Prince of Wales, which would increase their traffic. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited India the traffic was increased, but when the Prince of Wales, the future Sovereign of England and India, visited India the effect would be much more important, and among the native princes, with their retinues, there would probably be a great deal of travelling. The directors of the company would do everything they could to consult the wishes of His Royal Highness, and to give him in every respect the reception to which the future Sovereign was fully entitled. They ought even to put their hands in their pockets and see that nothing should be wanting on their part. (Hear, hear.")

THE AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT of the *Mofussilite* says that in New Zealand any one is at liberty to select any unalienated land, and that any quantity of it may be put up for sale at £2 an acre. From a farm of 1,000 acres a comfortable living may be made. Here is an opening for the Poor Whites of India.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Statesman*:

"In another column will be found a decision of the High Court, quashing the proceeding of Mr. Marsden, the Magistrate, in a certain prosecution which the Police instituted against one Mr. Louis for not complying with the provisions of Act VI. of 1863 and 1866. The eccentricities of the Magistrate appear to have been so flagrant as to call for serious notice. The present case is not the only instance in which Mr. Marsden has failed conspicuously. In the case of two Police officers, convicted some time ago, the decision appeared to the head of the Police to be so extraordinary that he applied to Mr. Marsden for a copy of the depositions, and was told in reply that he had taken no depositions. Two men are found guilty of a serious offence, and sentenced to hard labour without the evidence against them being taken down. It may be a very wise and sound policy for Mr. Marsden to convict people without committing to paper the evidence adduced against them, but it is a proceeding not likely to commend itself in any part of the world. We remember that some years ago the late Baboo Kissory Chand Mitter, Magistrate of the Northern Division of the town, was summarily dismissed the service. Mr. Wauchope, who was then Chief Magistrate, being interested in a case in the same way as Mr. Hogg was in the case of the two Police officers above referred to, sent for the Magis-

trate's book and read over the evidence, and found it to be wholly insufficient to support a conviction. Upon an application being made the next day for a copy of the depositions, the Magistrate, being ignorant of the fact that the proceedings had been scrutinized, made interpolations in the evidence in order to support his conviction. It is unnecessary to state the circumstances under which the discovery of the interpolations was made. If the late Magistrate had followed the plan which Mr. Marsden adopts of not taking evidence down at all, he would have been quite safe. At one time it was thought that such vagaries were indulged in only by Mofussil Magistrates. Though Mr. Marsden had, in Mr. Louis' case, nothing to show in support of the conviction, he employed counsel to dispute the right of the Court to interfere with his decision and wished to support his order by endeavouring to show that he was right upon Mr. Louis's own affidavit. We should like to know what would have been the fate of a Moonsiff or a subordinate judicial officer if he had convicted people without recording the evidence. Mr. Louis has recovered the fine, but it has cost him ten times the amount to do so, and it is obvious that all of us cannot afford to obtain redress, in this expensive way, for the mistakes made by Magistrates like Mr. Marsden.

ADVERTING to the new Committee appointed by Sir Richard Temple for the selection of Vernacular school-books, the same paper says, "that without going the length of ignoring this (the old) committee, which ranks amongst its members some of the most distinguished official and non-official men, he might simply have asked it to do what was wanted; and so far as we are aware, it has done nothing to deserve this affront; on the contrary in his moving exactly in the direction the new committee has been ordered to do." We do not agree. The old Committee stand self-convicted. They have been in existence for two years and a half, and they have not yet submitted their report. If they had done their duty, and had not waited for works in course of preparation or in the press in which certain "eminent members" of the education department were known to be interested, there would have been no jobbery, no scandal.

THE MONOPOLY in the manufacture of cheap watches, which Switzerland has hitherto enjoyed, says the *Delhi Gazette*, seems to be threatened. About twenty years ago some enterprising Americans conceived the idea of employing steam machinery in the place of hand labour in the manufacture of watches, and that idea is now an accomplished fact. The American Waltham Watch Manufactory contains a large number of delicate machines, which work with a precision not attainable by the human hand. Some have two, three, and even four automatic motions, and one, the screw-making, the most complex of all, has eight. By simply feeding this machine with the steel wire of the right size, all the requirements of a perfect screw are furnished in an incredibly short space of time. Some of these screws are so small that it takes 150,000 of them to weigh a pound. To ensure accuracy, gauges measuring infinitessimal parts of an inch, are employed. An ordinary human hair is about the one-thousandth part of an inch in diameter, but these gauges are seventeen times smaller. It is said that the Company are turning out 300 finished watches per day, and that over 1000 hands, of whom one half are girls, are employed on the works.

THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

REFERRING to the late loyalty meeting of Bombay the local correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:

"The most notable absentees were members of Government, of whom there was not one at the meeting. The circumstance has been rendered all the more prominent by the exertions which Sir Richard Temple made to reach Calcutta in time to preside at the public meeting there. We have the usual rumours here about His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal riding thousands of miles at one stretch, and at a speed rivalling that of the phantom horse in *Leonora*, in order to be conspicuous in setting an example of loyalty; but whether these are true or not, it is certain that His Honor did preside at the Calcutta demonstration, and that, moreover, he made a very good speech, in which free use was made of the British Lion and sundry other metaphors as incentive to liberal contributions towards the Reception Fund. These facts stand in painful contrast to the *insouciance* displayed by the head of the Bombay Government."

IT IS STATED that Mr. Stephen Wheeler, son of Mr. Talboys Wheeler, is to join the *Pioneer* in October next as Assistant Editor.

SIR WILLIAM BAKER, one of the members of the Council of India, and the Hon'ble F. J. Hobart, now Lord Hobart, Assistant Financial Secretary, are about to retire.

IT IS STATED that Lady Hobart has completed a biography of her late husband. The work will be entitled, "The Life and Writings of Lord Hobart, late Governor of Madras." The volume will, it is understood, reproduce all the numerous writings and speeches, on social as well as political subjects, delivered by Lord Hobart in England and India.

WE ARE glad to observe that a memorial has been presented to the Punjab Government against the proposed abolition of the Delhi College.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Sreedhurpore Boses of Jessore have made a donation of Rs. 2500 for the establishment of a scholarship to be called the Temple's Scholarship in connection with the local school in commemoration of the recent visit of the Lieutenant Governor to Jessore.

FRIDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

THE LAST MEETING of the Calcutta Justices, it would seem, had a hearty laugh over a motion of Mr. Wilson to fine absentee Justices, which we believe was meant as a good practical joke. Babu Pearychand Mitter asked, "what are we to do with a Justice when fined, if he will not pay his fine? The sapient mover of the resolution replied, "call him shabby," forgetting that hard words break no bones. Babu Rajendralala Mitra in a good humoured speech remarked that "he who happened to be absent on three consecutive occasions should be made over to the Police to learn a lesson in geometry, say to make a practical demonstration of a triangle. (Laughter)." He proposed a statue for the mover and seconder and thought that the inequality in the weight of the two would be mended if orders were sent to Kumartuli. The Chairman observed that "the resolution which had been placed before them would have been more becoming if it had been placed before the governing body of the Doveton College (Laughter.)" The resolution was put and lost, the mover, seconder and Mr. Newman only voting for it.

AT THE same meeting Baboo Debendro Mullick made a graceful loyalty speech. Mr. Roberts following the same cue remarked as follows:

"It fell from the Prime Minister or Secretary of State in the House of Commons, that he hoped the advent of the Prince of Wales in this country would result in an improvement in the manner in which Europeans treated the natives of the country, and he cordially agreed in that sentiment. A Justice—Mr. Bright said so. Well, be it so. He quite concurred in every word uttered in respect of the treatment of natives. They (the Europeans) were a great deal too coarse, too impatient, and a great deal too ready for abuse towards them—and he did not think it was uncalled for in some cases—but if there was any need for improvement in the European character, it was this—treating natives with greater courtesy, and he thought the outlay they had voted, and even more if need be, would be well expended, and more than well expended, if it produced that result. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

We say amen!

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following mysterious telegram: "the consort of the senior Ranee of Travancore has been seized and sent as a State prisoner to Allepey. The cause of the arrest is unknown." The order for arrest, it is stated, was issued by the Madras Government.

REFERRING to Mr. Wilson's motion to fine absentee Justices which was seconded by Mr. Roberts the *Indian Statesman* says: "Both these gentlemen had always shown themselves to be strong supporters of the law. Why they should on this occasion have stultified themselves is inexplicable except that it was intended as a joke, as many supposed it to have been. We should strongly advise the Legislature to take the present opportunity of providing in the Municipal Bill for the infliction of some penalty in the case of Justices who could be guilty of such jokes." Not bad.

THE LAST GAZETTE OF INDIA contains a notification from the Financial Department concerning the allotment of the 2½ crores of 4 per cent. promissory notes, tenders for which were opened on the 16th June last. The tenders were as follows:

	Tenders. No.	Amount. Rs.
Natives ...	284 ...	1,86,30,400
Europeans ...	158 ...	3,59,36,100
TOTAL ...	442	5,45,66,500

The produce of the loan at the rates accepted is Rs. 2,55,64,592-2, giving an average rate of Rs. 102-4-1 3-5 per Rs. 100, and a premium of Rs. 5,64,592-2 as above the amount of debt incurred. The premium realized is equal to something over six months' interest on the amount of the debt incurred.

THE CYLON GOVERNMENT has voted one lac of rupees for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE STEWARDS of the Calcutta Races have resolved to set apart a day in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales which will be called the Prince's day. Rajas Narendrakrishna and Harendrakrishna have subscribed Rs. 1200 each for the repairs and improvement of the race-stand as a mark of their loyalty.

SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter:

"With reference to the remarks made by the *Englishman* that a few only of the leading merchants were portrayed in the Pantheon, and all were not represented, I would remark that after seeing it, I think great praise is due to the artist for his discrimination in sketching only those who were so to speak representatives of the leading men in Calcutta. Every one could not be brought into the compass of a single sheet, and the happy efforts of the artist were never better displayed than in the grouping of so many persons within so limited a space. Among the principal persons whose portraits were most noticeable as being correct were those of Lord Northbrook, Sir Richard Temple, the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Roberts, Dr. Cline, Mr. Gribble, General Norman, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Macpherson. Sketch was as accurate as a photograph.

Criticisms are easily made, but it is not every critic who were he to try it can accomplish what he criticises. I am glad to find that other newspapers have very warmly praised the Calcutta Pantheon."

THAT SERVANT of God and "master of the English language" as a preacher, Dr. Beecher, has been rewarded by his congregation with a salary of two lakhs per annum for the highly religious influence he exercised upon Mrs. Tilton, which lately formed the subject of a monster trial at New York.

THE TUITION FEE in the Calcutta School of Industrial Arts is to be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per month. We hope the range of subjects will also be extended. But may not the increase of the fee check the admission of students? Industrial education is not yet so well appreciated as to be self-supporting.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Babu Satyandra Nath Tagore has been promoted to the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Shikarpore.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund amount to Rs. 38,000. In Bombay the subscriptions amount to Rs. 20,000.

THE BEHAR HERALD states that Mr. H. A. Cockrell on his return from Europe will be appointed Opium Agent at Patna.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Father Lafont will deliver his usual fortnightly lecture at St. Xavier's College on Thursday next—subject the propagation of light.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 9th August.—The Banquet given in Dublin on Saturday in celebration of the O'Connell Centenary closed abruptly in consequence of a dissension arising between the Home Rulers and the Catholics. There have been demonstrations in England and Scotland and a riot in Glasgow between the Orangemen and the Home Rulers.

A Revolution has broken out in Khokhand. The troops have joined the insurgents, who have expelled the Khan and his family.

London, 9th August.—ALEXANDER COLLIE, the bankrupt, has absconded and his bail has been escheated. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has relinquished the case.

London, 10th August.—Mr. Fawcett, in the House of Commons brought forward a motion, which was negatived by 90 against 55 votes, condemning the delay in the introduction of the Indian Budget. Lord Hamilton introduced the results of the Indian Budgets of 1873-74 and 1874-75, which were more favorable than expected, and said that a telegram was received yesterday from the Viceroy, showing that last year's deficit would be converted into a surplus, and that, notwithstanding the rising expenditure, the revenue was most satisfactory. Referring to the tariff changes, he (Lord Hamilton) maintained that the Viceroy's proposals should be carefully considered on the principle that nothing should be done contrary to the financial policy of the last five years. There was a small prospect of reduced expenditure, which at present was not greater than was necessary to secure peace and orderly government to India. A long debate followed. Sir George Campbell deprecated Lord Hamilton's sanguine views of Indian finance. Mr. Smollet brought forward an amendment, which was negatived by 6 against 21 votes, condemning as unremunerative the public works adopted by the Budget, particularly referring to irrigation works.

London, 10th August.—IN the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bourke, replying to Sir C. Dilke, said that no official information had been received respecting the reported Russian expedition to Merv.

Belgrade, 10th August.—THE insurrection in Herzegovina is increasing in importance. The Montenegrins, Servians, and Dalmatians are sympathising with the Insurgents.

Berlin, 10th August.—THE Prussian Catholic Bishops are adhering to the new law for the administration of Church property.

London, 12th August.—A ROYAL Warrant has been issued promulgating the Regimental Exchanges Act. A General Order states the form of the declaration that will be required from Officers applying for exchange on promotion.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Fawcett, who announced the renewal of his motion for the earliest introduction of the Indian Budget, said it would be more satisfactory if members made observations on Indian matters during the session without awaiting the budget.

Alexandria, 12th August.—On the 3rd August the Governor of Soudan forwarded information to the Khedive that the King of Abyssinia was preparing to invade the Egyptain territory. The Khedive immediately sent reinforcements to the frontier.

London, 13th August.—PARLIAMENT was prorogued to-day by Commission. Her Majesty in her speech says; my relations with all foreign powers are most cordial and I confidently anticipate the maintenance of European peace.

The visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar has led to conclusion of a supplementary convention for more complete suppression of the East African slave trade.

I deeply regret the Yunnan outrage which is at present the subject of careful enquiry and no effort will be spared to punish the instigators and perpetrators.

The condition of my colonies is prosperous and I look for important and valuable results from the proposed conference for the confederation of South African States.

Her Majesty in conclusion eulogistically enumerates the numerous mensures of the Session.

The latest advices from the Cape States that public opinion is favorable to Lord Carnarvon's scheme for the confederation of South African States.

Madrid, 12th August.—Don Alfonso has ordered a levy of 100,000 men.

A CORRESPONDENT at Raghubpore informs us that the late rains have improved the prospects of the crops in Behar. The Bhadoi crops are looking up, and he thinks that the Aghrani crops will also do well, if there be seasonable falls of rain.

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IN HIS REPLY to the address of the Jessorian s Sir Richard Temple quietly admonished them for omitting the name of Sir George Campbell in recounting the services of past Lieutenant Governors to the cause of education in Bengal. He said : " He thought that when they recounted the services rendered to national education by Sir Cecil Beadon and and Sir William Grey, they should have added the name of Sir George Campbell, who had done so much for the cause of primary education." But gratitude ought to be spontaneous and not enforced by *hookum*.

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw attention to an advertisement announcing the arrival of Miss Brinks M. D. who proposes to practise in this city as a doctor. She comes from Bostou, and was until lately in the service of His Highness the Maharaja of Viziniagram. If she is supported by the leading medical practitioners of the town, and if her charges be moderate, she will command success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report on measures adopted for sanitary improvements in India from June 1873 to June 1874 (Printed by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.) 2. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for the year 1874-75. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. VIII. Part 3. 4. Annual Report of the Standard Life Assurance Company for 1874. 5. Seventh Anniversary Report of the Burra Bazar Family Literary Club. 6. First and Second Annual Reports of the Chinsurah Charitable Dispensary. 7. *Calcutta Magazine* for August 1875. 8. Thousand One Nights translated into Bengali with illustrations, Gupta Press.

WE COMMITTED last week a mistake, which we hasten to correct, in giving a receipe from the pamphlet of Babu Tarini Churn Moozoomdar, as containing his specific for cholera, whereas it was that for diarrhœa.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Oriental Figaro* contains a cartoon representing Mr. Hogg in the act of burning incense to Sir Richard Temple. The features of both have been well hitted off.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1875.

THE NEW TARIFF.

WE have in vain sought for a reasonable defence of the new commercial policy of the Government of India in the debate which took place at Simla on the subject of the new Tariff. The history of the measure is in unison with its one-sided character. The cry for the repeal of the import duties was raised by Manchester and echoed here by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was more considerate and less selfish, inasmuch as it advocated only a revision of the Tariff values and did not want the repeal of the import duties. Acting under pressure the Government appointed a Tariff Committee which in the words of Mr. Hope was thus constituted. Bengal was represented by the Collector of Customs, Mr. Lane ; Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, who had held the post of a member of the Board of Revenue at that Presidency ; Bombay by Mr. Hope himself, the then Commissioner of Customs and Opium of Bombay. The mercantile community were represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, and Mr. T. Murray, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay were invited to send representatives, but were unable to do so. Mr. Money, senior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, was chairman of the Committee. It will be seen from the above that the native mercantile communities were deliberately excluded from this Committee ; it is notorious that the present action of the Government is chiefly due to Manchester agitation, and that agitation in its turn is due to Bombay competition ; but the Government did not think it proper to invite one native merchant of Bombay to sit in the committee, it practically made the plaintiff Manchester to be the judge through its representatives in India in its own case. Crores upon crores have been launched upon Cotton enterprize in Bombay, but our impartial Government which makes no distinction of race or class, where money is concerned, did not for a moment think whether the capitalists, who had invested their fortunes in it, had a right to be heard. Thus began the deliberations of the Tariff Committee, and the conclusion is quite in keeping with the commencement. Mr. Hope who introduced the Tariff Bill has described the reasons which have led to present legislation. We may observe at the outset that we have no objection to the revision of the Tariff values, for it cannot be just to tax dutiable goods beyond the market values. But the imposition of an import duty upon long staple cotton is a different question altogether. It has only one meaning, which is that Manchester cannot compete with Bombay unless this clog be imposed upon native industry. Mr. Hope boldly declared that the interests of the Government of India and Manchester were identical. He said : " It was no doubt the fashion in some quarters to represent the interests of the Government of India and Manchester as antagonistic. But in point of fact the reverse was the truth. Both were in the same boat ; for if Manchester lost her trade, the Government would lose its revenue, and would be obliged to resort to some other form of taxation which, considering the suitability and extensive incidence of a taxation, on clothing, and the ease with which a Customs duty was collected, would be a change greatly for the worse. The wisest policy, in the interests of both, seemed to be to leave matters to take their natural course, instead of aggravating by interference any evil, such as it was, which might exist." May we enquire whether Mr. Hope means in the above that the Government of India represents the people of India or the greed of Manchester ? If the interests of Manchester and the Government of India are identical, then Manchester wants a total repeal of the import duties, and why does not the Government of India do what Manchester wants, for " the interests of the two are identical" ? If Indian competition in cotton goods be prejudicial to Manchester, then the Government of India, whose interests are " identical" with those of Manchester, ought to put it down by fair play or foul. Manchester wanted a criminal contract law, but the Government of the day did not grant it, because we believe the new light had not them dawned upon it that the interests of both are " identical." Manchester wanted a commercial member in the Council of the Governor General, but the Government of the day did not then think fit to appoint such a member, lest Manchester should prove too powerful, and the reason for this refusal was we believe that the Government had not then imbibed the new faith that the interests of the two are " identical." Last year the Lord Mayor of London appealed to Manchester for contributions in aid of the sufferers from the Famine in Bengal, but the Cottonopolis then refused this work of benevolence, probably because, as Mr. Hope now says, " the interests of Manchester and the Government of India were identical," and when the Government of India was laying out millions of money for the relief of the sufferers it was as good as if Manchester had emptied its own pocket. Yes, the interests of the two are " indentical," otherwise why should the Government of India have imposed a duty upon the import of raw cotton into India, for its obvious tendency is to put down competition with Manchester. Whatever would harm Manchester would according to Mr. Hope's confession harm the Government of India, for the interests of the two are identical. What if the interests of the people of India suffer, for their interests are not identical with those of the Government of India. What, if the new cotton industry and enterprise of India be throttled unto death, for the interests of the cotton manufactures and consumers of India are *not* identical with those of the Government of India. Mr. Hope said that " the wisest policy in the interests of both seem to be to leave matters to take their natural course instead of aggravating by interference any evil such as it was which might exist." Is the imposition of the import duty on raw cotton a course of nature ? If it is, it is very bad nature. Mr. Hope thinks that it was in accordance with sound policy to prevent the cotton manufactures of India " from assuming undue proportions," and he adds, " the only measure at present required appeared to be the imposition of a duty upon raw cotton and the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon, which had therefore been provided for in the Bill. The reservation was intended to save Persian and similar cotton, which is analogous to Indian and useless for the fine fabrics." Mr. Hope is at any rate frank. Having shewn that the coarse cotton cloths of India scarcely represented 5 per cent of the piece-goods trade of Manchester, which was consequently not a matter of serious concern, he is anxious to fortify the position of Manchester " in respect of fine fabrics." Not content with this he goes on : " Another point was worthy of note, that the fact of the duty on imported twist being 1½ per cent lower than that on cloth gave an encouragement to Indian mills to make the finer clothes from such twist. If he were thought by the English manufacturers that this modicum of protection was injurious, no doubt the Government would be ready to consider any representation they might make on the subject, and might abandon the policy of Mr. Laing, who reduced the duty on twist, and revert to that of Mr. Wilson, who declared in his Financial Statement of 1860 that he could " discover no good reason why cotton yarn and twist should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece-goods." If, in spite of such precautions, the Indian local manufacturers should assume more important dimensions than at present, then there appeared no doubt that the proper course would be, not a repeal of the import duty with its concomitant resort to more objectionable taxation, but the imposition of an excise duty. At present there appeared to be little more need for such a measure than when in 1861-62 Mr. Laing decided against it, but it would be well if investors in Indian mills would bear his hint in mind, and, thus forewarned, be precluded from charging the Government with breach of faith to them, in the event of the imposition of an excise duty at any future date." So our cotton manufacturers should be prepared to receive at no distant day another check in the shape of an increased duty on twist. As matters stand now the trade in twist is almost moribund, simply because the hand labour of India cannot compete with the steam agency of Manchester. There is, however, some hope for it from the employment of steam power in India, but Mr. Hope as the exponent of the Government of India does not hold out any such hope, and all this because the Government of India considers its interests to be identical with those of Manchester.

To be serious, would any civilized Government make any such humiliating confession as Mr. Hope on behalf of the Government of India has done in imposing the import duty on raw cotton. What could be more discreditable than to say, though not in so many words, that the Government of India, does not care two pence for the interests of the people of India, if it can succeed in preventing the cotton manufactures of India from assuming undue proportions ? Is this the boasted solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the millions of India ? Is this the way of fulfilling the hope and assurance of our Gracious Sovereign that in the prosperity of the people of India lies Her happiness ? We donot blame Manchester for urging her selfish demands, for her object is profit and not charity. But does it become our Government, which professes to hold with an even hand the scale of justice between man and man and nation and nation, to throw overboard the interests of a fifth of the human race for the sake of propitiating a few cotton lords of their own country. It may be as Mr. Hope says wisdom, but we cannot help saying that it is the wisdom of the serpent.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON FREE TRADE.

LAST YEAR Lord Northbrook staked his reputation as the apostle of Free Trade by refusing to accede to the request of a large portion of the Indian public to prohibit the exportation of rice as a remedial measure for the relief of the sufferers from the Famine. His Lordship was successful as he had then an overflowing exchequer at command and an abundant rice market at hand in Burma. This year His Lordship appears in the same character, but with a different result. Professing to be a Free Trader His Lordship has actually put on a heavy burden upon a rising industry of India, which no principle of Free Trade can justify. His Lordship says, " the

Government of India possesses the advantage of being closely associated with the Government of England—a Government which has taken the lead in adopting and developing the principles of free trade; and we must expect to see our financial policy judged by a comparison with that of England, judged, that is to say, by the highest standard in the world." His Lordship continues, "Indian statesmen have always acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, although owing to differences between the two countries it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen have never regarded Customs duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir Richard Temple have all been thorough free traders. In India equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties. In India, equally as in England, the doctrine has long since been abandoned that the mother country should favor colonies or foreign possessions by Customs Tariffs or navigation laws; as well as the corresponding doctrine that colonies and foreign possessions should adopt Customs Tariffs or other financial measures which favour the mother country against the interests of the colony." And how beautifully has His Lordship given effect to his convictions. He quotes a memorable saying of Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, when the latter was pressed by Manchester at the time of the American War to take certain measures for increasing the export of raw cotton from India to England. "Whatever," said Sir Charles, "is for the real interests of India I will do and do willingly, but no more." Can Lord Northbrook, who approvingly quotes this saying of his chief, lay his hand upon his heart and say that what he has done in this matter of import duty upon raw cotton is for the real interests of India? His Lordship said that "in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard." But how have the true interests of the people of India been regarded when the whole scope and object of the new duty is, to quote the words of Mr. Hope, "to prevent Indian manufactures from assuming undue proportions." His Lordship observes that "a considerable revenue has hitherto been raised by export duties upon articles of Indian produce, which are subject to the competition of articles produced in other countries, and there exists also what I can only call the monstrosity of a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures. Such duties are of course altogether inconsistent with free trade. Sir William Muir has told us that they have only been retained in consequence of the necessity of the case; that many have been abolished from time to time; and that an intention has frequently been expressed to abolish the remainder as soon as the condition of the finances would admit of it. The measure which I hope will to-day be passed into law is a very substantial advance in this direction. Grain, seeds, oils, spices, hides, and cotton manufactures will be freed from export duty, and only three articles of export—rice, indigo, and shellac—will hereafter be taxable." If a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures, which is after all very small, is a "monstrosity," how are we to characterise that "monostrosity" which lays a duty upon the import of raw cotton because it feeds the Indian mills. His Lordship justifies the Indian import duty on the ground that "India is a far poorer country than England, and therefore we cannot obtain a large Customs revenue upon a few articles, and are obliged to draw a larger number within our net." This undoubtedly is a sound proposition, and if revenue must be raised from duties on imports, Lord Northbrook admits that it may have some protective effect. At the same time we submit it is the duty of the Government to see that where a foreign article is necessary to feed national industry, its importation ought not to be so clogged with a tax as to starve that industry. If India could produce fine cotton, the Government could then have rightly contended that the new duty instead of injuring her would encourage her in improving her own cultivation. But we have seen that our best cotton in the best season it could command, we mean the late American War, could not replace the finer stuff of America. And when such is the case, to impose a duty upon the importation of raw cotton is in effect to tell the manufacturers of India that you shall not have it and consequently shall not compete with Manchester. It is true that fine cotton is now hardly imported into India, but the Indian mills are yet in a state of infancy. These require healthy nourishment to grow into manhood, and if they be weighed down at the outset, they cannot be expected to make a healthful development. Lord Northbrook, viewing the question from a revenue point of view, says: "India is a country in which there is but little choice of new sources of taxation: it would be difficult to replace a large amount of revenue, excepting by an Excise duty on tobacco, or by some kind of direct taxation. I am satisfied that such a change would not be desirable even in a financial point of view. The army of tax-gatherers on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect a new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government than the cost of collecting the Customs duties; and what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could, be made to levy either, the people of India would in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles which would be affected by the abolition of our Customs duties." Again: "I have no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our Customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose."

We entirely concur. But can it be said that the new import duty upon raw cotton will produce any appreciable revenue? If it has been introduced with a view "to prevent Indian manufactures from assuming undue proportions," either Mr. Hope was more frank than wise or the Government is more wise than frank. If the Indian mills be unable to consume fine cotton by reason of the duty, there will be consequently no revenue from it, and how does the fiscal argument of Lord Northbrook then apply? If also the duty should have the effect of encouraging indigenous produce and thus protecting it against outside competition, how does the principle of Free Trade about which Lord Northbrook spoke almost feelingly hold good? In either case we see no reasonable justification for the measure. There cannot be revenue without consumption, and there can be no Free-Tradism in the face of protection. It is certainly presumptuous on our part to controvert a position taken by such a high authority as our present Viceroy on questions connected with trade and finance, but possibly his Lordship means more than meets the ear. Possibly his Lordship has given unwilling consent to this measure. His Lordship said "it is more probable that as the demand for English cotton manufactures has hitherto steadily progressed notwithstanding the competition, which has always existed in the lower classes of goods from native hand loom-weavers, so it will continue to progress although the lower classes of goods may in future be produced cheaper and better than they have been by hand looms." In making this statement we fear his Lordship counts without his host, for if such had been the opinion of Manchester, there would not have been so much agitation made by her for the reduction of the import duties on cotton goods, nor so much anxiety evinced by the Secretary of State to keep her in good humour, nor the present humiliating measure of the Government of India to strangle the new Cotton industry of India.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON FINANCE.

FOR THE first time since Lord Northbrook has assumed the reins of the Government of India his Lordship has made a financial statement in his Council in passing the new Tariff Bill. It was a pity that his Lordship's address was delivered to empty benches in the Simla Government House. There was not a non-official member present, not one representative of the public save perhaps one or two special correspondents in disguise. High as His Lordship's reputation is for financial ability, that part of the address which refers to finance was worthy of it. His Lordship said: 'In a resolution of the Government of India last year we expressed our opinion that 'besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided as would constitute reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines.' The financial history of the last four years shows that such a margin has been amply provided. We have met a very large expenditure for famine relief out of the ordinary revenue of four years, with a substantial balance besides. It may interest the Council to know that when a calamity of the same kind fell upon Great Britain, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop of Ireland, only two millions out of total expenditure of about ten millions was defrayed from ordinary sources of revenue, the remainder having been raised by loan and not appearing in the accounts of the ordinary income and expenditure." Well may Lord Northbrook take credit for the husbandment of famine finance. He successfully brought the vessel of the state to port, while famishing hunger threatened to swallow up the crew, without laying one pice of additional taxation upon the people at large for the fulfilment of this venturesome task. His Lordship remarked that according to the Secretary of State the Indian revenue ordinarily might or ought to shew an annual surplus of more than £500,000, but the surplus of the Government in four years has amounted to seven millions or more than three times the sum which the Home Government has desired. This satisfactory result, to which Lord Northbrook pointed with just pride, has been accompanied by a considerable remission of Taxation. In the year 1873 the Income tax which during the preceding two years had produced a net sum of £1,362,570 was allowed to lapse. The Southern Customs Line which drew its long and obstructive length of 800 miles across Central India has been abolished at a considerable sacrifice of the salt revenue, and yet in each of the last two years we have realised a very substantial surplus. This is certainly a matter for congratulation, and we feel deeply grateful to His Lordship for the relief he has afforded to the people from the pressure of taxation. But it needs be remembered that the relief gained from imperial taxation has been counterbalanced by the imposition of provincial taxation in the shape of the Road Cess and other cesses, and that the surplus of seven millions to which His Lordship pointed was also not a little due to accumulated loans. But the merit of Lord Northbrook lies in careful, considerate, and judicious management of finance. If he had like his predecessor gone on in a career of reckless extravagances, if he had sought to crowd the progress of fifty in five years, if he had carried out the ambitious projects bequeathed to him, not all the accumulated loans and the increased provincial receipts would have sufficed to produce an equilibrium between income and expenditure, far less to meet the extra expenditure on account of the Famine.

Lord Northbrook assigns a very good reason for keeping up the cash balances of India at a very high figure. He said that India was not England. "London is the centre of the banking business of the world, and in England the Chancellor of the Exchequer can, if he pleases, safely reduce his cash balance to the amount which is just sufficient to meet the business of the day; but the money market of India is very limited, and it would be hazardous to rely upon it for temporary assistance if a sudden demand should come upon the State, particularly as such a demand would almost certainly occur at a time when there would be a pressure for accommodation on the part of the public. The condition of the Calcutta

money market in the beginning of 1873, when considerable funds had to be suddenly supplied to pay for rice from Burmah and elsewhere sufficiently indicated the risk which would be run by reducing our cash balances too low. I entertain a strong opinion that a substantial cash balance over and above what is absolutely required, although it involves a considerable annual cost from loss of interest, is essential to the permanent security of the finances of India." We must confess that His Lordship is in the main right, though we question the good policy of swelling the cash balances by making loans.

Lord Northbrook attributes the present satisfactory condition of the finances to three causes. Firstly to great improvements in estimates and accounts, the chief credit for which he gives to Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary, 2ndly to the increase of the revenue in consequence of the increased wealth, and prosperity of the country,and 3rdly, to the enforcement of strict economy in every department of the State. His Lordship then reviewed the expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works and observed that "in England works of this kind are carried out by private enterprise without the aid of the State, in India this has been found to be impossible." His Lordship thus concluded :

"The general conclusion to be drawn from a review of the present state of finances of India is highly encouraging. It is dangerous to anticipate the future ; but with one exception I see no reason to doubt that, so long as a wise economy prevails, the prosperous condition of Indian finances will be maintained. The exception to which I allude is the effect of the recent fall in the value of silver. This subject has been alluded to by Sir William Muir, and comes home to most of the English residents in India. Every one who has to make a remittance to England, that is to say who has to make a payment, in gold while he receives his income in silver, has to pay more silver, or in other words a larger portion of his income, than he had to pay when the value of silver was higher.

The Government of India is one of the best abused Governments in the world, and I have seen it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. This accusation reminds me of the witty lines—

"Who make the quartern loaf and Luddites rise ?"
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies ?"

I need hardly say that the Government is not a whit more responsible for the fall in silver than Bonaparte was for the flies. Governments can do much—when they interfere with trade they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world. What the cause of the fall in silver has been, and how long it may continue, is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some European nations from silver to gold, which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the market. It may arise from the increased production of silver. As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers in common with private individuals. The Government of India has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income received in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost of those payments. This really governs the item "loss by exchange," which has of late years figured so heavily on the wrong side of our accounts ; for whatever temporary fluctuations in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance of trade between India and other countries (and the measure which I hope we shall pass to-day by encouraging the export trade may have a temporary effect upon the rate of exchange ; and so far assist our finances), these fixed payments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the rise or fall in the value of silver."

Lord Northbrook might have enlightened the Indian public whether it is in the power of the Indian Government to check the fall in the price of silver. They would have liked to hear from His Lordship his ideas on gold currency in India. The loss on Exchange is a growing evil ; it now absorps about three quarters of a million, and who knows how further it will go ? It is a serious matter and cannot be trifled with, though His Lordship may seem to sigh that the Government of India should be abused for it, and say that it is "one of the best abused Governments in the world." We do not think His Lordship has any right personally to complain of the Indian Press. No other Governor General since the emancipation of the Indian Press has received a stronger and warmer support from the Press whether European or Native than His Lordship, and if the Press has latterly changed the key-note, it is simply because of the inharmonious tune which has been sent forth from the music boxes of the Foreign Office.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

IN making his financial statement Lord Northbrook explained why he did not for the last three years summon his Council for the discussion of the Budget. His Lordship said :

"During the last three years it has not been necessary for the Government to propose any fresh taxes ; and, consequently under the provisions of the statute by which this Council is governed, there has been no opportunity for the Financial Member of Council to make the Budget statement which, in former years, under less fortunate circumstances, used to be looked for with so much anxiety. I do not regret that the necessity for annual budget discussions has ceased to exist. On the contrary, I look back with satisfaction to the fact that no fresh taxes have been imposed during the past three years ; and I agree with the high authorities who hold that the annual discussions were open to the objection of raising apprehensions of additional taxation. or at least of leading the public to expect changes every year in the financial arrangements of the State. Such changes in England are well understood and regarded without apprehension, but in India they are liable to be exaggerated and to disturb the minds of the people. There are none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussions which exist in England, and the consideration of financial measures by this Council only when the necessity for them arises is, in my opinion, both more in accordance with our functions, and more calculated to maintain the stability of Indian finance than such annual discussions.

While, however, there have been no annual budget statements in this Council for the last three years there has been no concealment as to the state of our finances. The Government of India has always pursued the wise course of giving the fullest publicity to everything relating to the financial condition of the State , and we publish with the most ample explanations our annual estimates and accounts, together with every other information which bears upon trade and finance."

We admit that the practice of the annual discussion of the Budget has its advantages and disadvantages—advantages because it enables the public or rather their representatives in Council to express their views and opinions on finance and financial administration, because it induces a healthy habit of criticism and brings the Government under the influence of public opinion—and disadvantages, because if it is followed by additional taxation, it unsettles the public mind, because it has a tendency to cause embarrassment to Government, which, constituted as it is, does not naturally like opposition, but in balancing the advantages and disadvantages we must say that the former preponderate. We admit that the Government of India is despotic,but it is despotism tempered by public opinion ; in civilized administration public discussion is always useful, nay essential, it elicits the truth, checks arbitrary action, and tends to improve confidence. It is true that there are here none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussion which exist in England —that here there is no House of Commons to stop the supplies—that here the life of a Government does not depend on the popular voice. But slowly and steadily the Indian Government has advanced to constitutional semblances without the constitutional forms, and these semblances cannot be set aside without destroying the political life which is growing up apace in this country. If the Indian public did not grumble at the absence of discussion on the Budget for the last three years, it was because they had faith in the captain in charge of the vessel of the State, and also because the captain gave substantial assurance of safe pilotage by surrendering a most unpopular tax and relieving the internal trade of a heavy burden. The moment has the Government withdrawn the pleasant picture and presented a dark one in the shape of the New Tariff the public as usual have begun to grumble. There would have been some satisfaction to the public if the Tarriff question had been discussed in public, if an opportunity had been afforded to the public to say their say regarding it, if in fact the new act had not been passed in a hole and corner at Simla. Of course theoretically the Governor General was perfectly right in passing the law at Simla—he might have done so by simply passing an ordinance without even summoning his council, but the public had hitherto been taught that if in theory India has no constitution, in practice it has had one, and it would be a misfortune to the country if it were played with like game a of hide and seek.

THE DEBATE ON THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

To the Oriental imagination there is an incongruity in the idea of the discussion of the cost of the visit of a future king to his own dominions to be paid by his subjects, who are bound to the Crown by the ties of allegiance. But England is constitutional, and the king, though the fountain of law, is not above law, and like all other items of national expenditure his expenses are subject to the vote of Parliament. The Oriental unused to the mysteries of English constitutionalism may not be able to comprehend the grand theory, which underlies the mode of English Government, but the example set by England to Oriental potentates in the discussion of the Prince of Wales' visit to India is not without a moral. It is a vindication of the doctrine that the king lives for the nation and not the nation for the king. In the debate under notice the leading members who took part in it approached the subject with due deference and consideration. Mr. Fawcett, the sightless champion of India, protested against the imposition of any burden on India in connection with this visit. The principles, which he enunciated, when applied to the general question of the appropriation of the Indian revenue to meet the exigencies of English policy could not be gainsaid, but we do not think the case runs on all fours as regards the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. It is true that he is not coming to our country as the representative of the British Crown, but royalty cannot be separated from his person. If he is not coming to address the princes and people of India in the name of his Queen Mother, he is coming to see the empire of which he will be the emperor one day, and in so far he is coming in an imperial capacity. Hospitality is a sacred virtue with Oriental people, and they cannot be so oblivious of their duty as to withhold the rites of hospitality from the eldest son of their Queen, whether or no the IndianCouncil had voted the grant. That Council is not a representative of the people of India ; it is simply a governing body, and whether it votes one way or another it does not certainly convey the feelings of the people of India, though its decisions may on many matters be in consonance with the wishes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. Such is the present question, and it is superfluous for us to say that all India endorses the decision of the Indian Council on the subject.

By far the most interesting and important speech in the House was that of the venerable English and Indian statesman, Mr. John Bright. That "old man eloquent" said, "if he had been originally consulted about the visit he should have received and considered it with some hesitation and some anxiety." He observed that the sum of £30,000 which the Prime Minister thinks will be charged upon the Indian revenue for the fulfilment of the rites of hospitality by India to her future King is too low an estimate ; our own impression is that it would be far exceeded in practice, and it would have been more satisfactory if the probable total sum had been given. Be that as it might Mr. Disraeli was substantially right when he said : "The Prince is the Prince of India as well as of England (hear, hear); and why should we make these distinctions, which cannot be agreeable to the people of India, whenever occasions like the present occur?" Quite true, and it would have been better, if the question had not been discussed at all. Mr. Bright referred to "questions of accident to life and health and many other circumstances connected with the Prince's visit. He was satisfied with the determination, because it "had already the consent of the Queen," and because "we know from a long experience which we hope may be much longerhow intelligent and prudent is the conduct of our Queen in all public matters." With regard to the expenses of the Prince he observed that "unless he goes to India with a single portmanteau and carpet bag (laughter),as many gentlemen in this House might go it is obvious to my mind that between the various modes of journeying that which the Government has approved and offered to the House is the one which really meets the common sense and propriety of the occasion. (Cheers.) If it were any other of the sons of the Queen the case might be somewhat different ; but the Prince of Wales is the Heir Apparent to the Throne of these kingdoms, and you cannot, in his travels through India, divest him of that character and that position. A man being heir to the Throne of this Empire, how much is his position greater than that of almost any other man of whom we know anything ? This Empire is greater than all the historic Empires of which we read from the time of Alexander the Great to the time of the conquering Corsican. There has been nothing to equal the Empire over which the Prince of Wales at some distant day will be called upon to rule, and I must say that an Empire

with the population, the wealth, the intelligence, the power of these United kingdoms, Canada, the growing empires or nations in Australia, the Indian continent with its 200,000,000 people, and countless islands, of which none of us could give the exact number—I must say that if a Prince who is heir to a throne on which he is to sit wielding the sceptre of an Empire like this should go to India it is but reasonable that he should go there at least in such state as will commend itself to the ideas, the sympathies, and the wishes of those whom he is about to rule (Loud cheers.)" Adverting to the advantages expected to be derived from the Prince's Visit Mr. Bright said:

"I have not had so much opportunity of knowing it from personal intercourse as many other members of this House, but all will admit that the Prince himself is of a kindly nature, that he is generous on all occasions, and that he is courteous in a remarkable degree. (Cheers.) Now, one of the things which to me are almost the most distressing in connexion with our presence in India is this—that the English there are not kind and are not courteous in the main to the population. I recollect that in 1858, when a Bill introduced by the present Lord Derby for changing the Government of India was before the House, I addressed myself particularly to this point, and argued that it was the duty of the Governor-General of India to insist upon it that from himself down to the soldier of the rank and file and the lowest officer of the English Government in India kindness, courtesy, and justice should always be shown to the population over whom he ruled. (Hear.) I believe the absence of that conduct is one of the greatest dangers to which the English rule in India is subjected. Now, as the Prince travels through that country he will see of course all the great men of the Indian races. But he will come necessarily in contact with many who are not great men, and his behaviour will be observed and much, if I doubt not, in this particular will be admired. (Hear.) India will say that in India Englishmen are rude and coarse and dominant, but when an Indian comes to England he says the English are the kindest and most courteous people he ever met. When the Prince travels through India his kindness, his generosity, and his courtesy will be always distinguishable and always marked, and I should be glad if it is said hereafter, as it may be said if the Prince keeps before his eye that great object of his journey, that since the Prince of Wales was in India there has been a following of his example, and that there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of all Englishmen who are trustees or servants of their country in the government of the vast population of India. (Hear.) I rose for the purpose of saying that although I had some doubts, and although it is impossible to say and to believe that the journey of the Prince of Wales will turn the current of feeling on great political questions in the minds of the natives of India, yet I think that in all probability, by his conduct—his personal conduct—his kindness, his courtesy, his generosity, and his sympathy with that great people over whom it may at no distant period be his tremendous responsibility to rule, he may leave behind him memories that may be of exceeding value and equal in influence to the greatest measures of State policy which any Government could propound. (Loud cheers.)"

These words came fittingly from the lips of one, who is now perhaps the oldest member in the House of Commons that has studied India and her myriad millions with more than a mere politician's interest, who has many a time raised his eloquent and powerful voice in the representation of their wrongs and the vindication of their claims, and whose heart still throbs in deep sympathy with their down-trodden condition. He has given a warning to Englishmen in India about their treatment of the natives of the country, and a sturdy Anglo-saxon at the last meeting of the Calcutta Justices took it in a most kindly spirit and expressed a hope that the Prince's visit may prove a golden chain for binding the Englishman and the Indian in bonds of amity and friendship. If the visit had such a happy and enduring effect, then all the money that would be spent both from the national exchequer and private purses and the enthusiasm which would be shown to do honor to the Prince would not have been spent or exhibited in vain.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

THE July number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a thoughtful and remarkable paper on the political situation in India, by Mr. James Routledge, the first of a series we believe containing his experiences of and observations on India. It is characterised by a Carlylean vigor in style, an eloquence that inspires, a manliness of tone, and a rectitude of purpose, not ordinarily met with in the writings of Anglo-Indians, but which we may add breathe through all his writings and utterances. Mr. Routledge does not take a very hopeful view of the political situation in India, "In all parts of the country," he says, "there is dissatisfaction; in many there is undoubted disaffection. The army is dissatisfied. If one asks why, one perhaps hears in every different locality a different statement of grievances." He continues: "It may be said—has been said—that dissatisfaction always existed. This is true; but remember we have enormously increased our territory and our responsibilities. We have English-women and children in all parts of India. During several months of incessant travelling, nothing seemed to me more worthy of notice, nothing more suggestive of thought to the looker-on, and of a deep undercurrent of almost sublime confidence and hardihood in our countrymen and countrywomen resident in India, than those English bungalows, scattered, often in complete isolation, over the immense territory, like trees in the Great Desert. The confidence is magnificent." He quotes Sir Dinkur Rao in support of his position and *en passant* gives a glowing picture of that Indian Statesman. "Sir Dinkur Rao," says Mr. Routledge, "is a man who in the height of the Mutiny proved the strength of a well-known faith in the people by refusing to enter the great fortress and actually going on the river, where he could have been reached by the mutineers, at any moment, with his family. They did not molest him in the least. Sir Dinkur Rao may now be best known as one of the native commissioners concerned in the trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda, but he was known long before that as a man both of mark and probity. If there were nothing else to appeal to, his character might be judged from the fact that he learned the English language in eleven months, with no text-book but the "Wealth of Nations." His views on many subjects may be divined from the fact that he long ago gave up his use of our language, on the avowed ground that we were not doing justice to his country. I found him a short, thin man, with an extraordinarily quick eye, and a grave, calm face. He spoke slowly and carefully, apparently weighing every word, but with the utmost decision, and he spoke nothing that he did not wish known as widely as I could make it known. His loyalty is unquestioned. When the Mutiny broke out, he cast the die for himself and young Scindia for British rule, and again and again the lives of both were in extreme peril in consequence of this decision. Lord Canning once said of him: "Of all the men I have met, no one has impressed me more with a sense of natural ability." I think a distinguished living witness to the same effect could be found in Lord Lawrence. Mr. Drummond says of him: "He is the Nestor of India, every word of his is pregnant with wisdom." And again: "In the mutinies he was looked on as the Englishman's friend; when the mutineers of the Gwalior contingent had murdered their officers and rushed into Scindia's presence waving their bloody swords, they called out for Dinkur Rao to be given up to them as the firm friend of the English Government. Scindia, however, was firm (Dinkur Rao was sitting behind him), and said, 'No, he is my servant, and no one shall touch him.' Dinkur Rao then at once sent out the fiery cross (pukar) to the Rajpoots, whom he had made his firm friends by his justice, courtesy, and good revenue management, and was answered at once by 10,000 Rajpoots of the fighting clans, and they told him 10,000 more were ready at a word. Armed with match-lock, sword and shield, they were a match for the rebels." And what is the opinion of this Indian veteran? Mr. Routledge says, "once I was in the habit of saying that you were a people whose word was as if it had been written on a tablet of stone with an iron pen: now I can only speak of it as a promissory note. You promise and do not fulfil." I asked him as to native feeling. He replied that it never was more unfriendly to us; and never more dangerous. In fact, he added, "What I see and know has preyed upon my health. My friends say I am growing old. That is not it. I simply see great interests in peril." Again Mr. Routledge questioned "a clever and well read Mahomedan on the same subject, who answered as follows: "I was true to you in the Mutiny, as were many of my friends. We would not so cheerfully strike for you again." Another man said: "I am loyal because I knew you to be invincible. If not, I tell you frankly I would be disloyal." It is impossible to say that there is no truth in these statements, or that Mr. Routledge has raised his warning voice without sufficient data. We do not for a moment believe that the mass of the people are disloyal, disloyal in the sense that they do not appreciate the blessings of British rule, but it cannot be denied that they are not satisfied with much that the Government does, doubtless from a desire to do good, but not unfrequently from a mistaken policy, from a misapprehension of the wants and wishes of the people, from a miscalculation of the exigencies of Indian administration, from a misapplication of the general principles of right and justice, and from want of sympathy,—need we say, also from want of imagination to grasp the problem of reconciling an alien nation, alien in language, sentiments and feelings to the hard yoke of foreign domination. But this dissatisfaction we venture to think is not inconsistent with allegiance to the British Crown, with obediance to British Law, with fidelity to British Authority. It is not our object to pursue the subject further as we feel more interested in what Mr. Routledge says than the reader may feel in what we have to say regarding it.

Mr. Routledge devotes a considerable part of his paper to a discussion of the Baroda question. In this discussion he does ample justice to Lord Northbrook's statesmanship, honesty of purpose and general character. He says:

"Lord Northbrook is a man who neither privately nor publicly would break his word. He may be said to have won the entire confidence of native India, and to have done so by forbearance, courtesy, and gentlemanliness. The people of India believe him to be a Christian of the gentler kind, willing to do good even to those not "of the household of faith;" they perfectly understand that kind of Christianity. But not a line that reaches England from India, and not an Anglo-Indian one meets, has any thing to say of the trial of the Gaekwar other than that somehow there has been a cardinal error in policy, though it must be observed that different men come to this conclusion from very different stand-ground. There need not have been any trial. Holding India on the tenure we do; knowing, as we do, where there is loyalty and where there is disloyalty; knowing how altogether foreign such a trial is to native ideas, the Commission was not at all necessary on any ground of policy. If deposition had followed, it was defensible. The Gaekwar had indeed been allowed eighteen months in which to rehabilitate his government, but it did not follow that if his government was so entirely bad as have become dangerous, that the probation should not be shortened. Natives would have grumbled at deposition in any case, but they would, at least, have understood a line of policy so essentially in accordance with their own traditions. They never will understand a policy which decreed the Gaekwar a time of probation on the score of misgovernment, and then went back, over a long period, and condemned him, not for the crime for which he had been tried, but for the misgovernment for which he was on probation, and which, indeed, his new adviser, Sir Lewis Pelly, had all but said could be amended. Surely the deposition admits of no defence after a trial which the Viceroy himself, by the acceptance of the verdict, made to signify an acquittal. Native India will assuredly say (incorrectly no doubt, but that is not material to the fact,) that an attempt was made to entrap the native chiefs into concurring with the act of deposition, and that the attempt failed; that, in short, the Englishman is untrue to his old policy and true to his newer one; that his word is only a promissory note, to be kept or not as he pleases. The contrary belief helped materially to win us India.

What really was involved in the inquiry? The Guikwar, who had been seven years a prisoner prior to his succession to the throne, was undoubtedly guilty of maladministration, irksome and galling to any just Governor-General. He was loose in morals, cruel, despotic, as his predecessor had been, and as many Eastern rulers are. He had married a woman of low birth, who was reported to have a husband living. In short, people said of the new Guikwar much that is unfit for the public eye. An inquiry was instituted; a new political resident was to take the place of Colonel Phayre, with the clear understanding that the Guikwar was to be put on a stern probation which would decide the tenure of his sovereignty. Meanwhile the alleged attempt was made on Colonel Phayre's life—a real attempt in all probability—and the Viceroy struck out a bold and certainly a new policy—a policy heretofore unknown in India. He determined to bring Mulharao to what was public trial in all but name, and to institute for that purpose a court composed equally of Europeans and Natives, making plain to all the world that England had nothing to fear from publicity, that what she wanted was not an addition to her territory, but just government and public morality in her Feudatories. Taken on this ground the trial, provided the decision had resulted in a verdict against Mulharao, would have been for the Viceroy a triumph of no ordinary kind. He would have condemned a chief by the verdict of chiefs, a proof in itself of the justice of the sentence that would have followed and of the soundness of policy adopted. The decision would have been really great if it had meant a resolution to abide by the issue raised. Unfortunately there were two inquiries afoot at the same time. There was the public trial—for trial it was, twist the word as we may—and there was a private investigation, taking note of all particulars of Mulharao's rule from the first day of his accession to the gudee. The public trial resulted in the verdict of "not proven," the private investigation carried on under Sir Lewis Pelly, and upon which apparently Mulharao had no check, of which indeed he probably had little time to think, and, further, which he had reason to believe was merely an informal friendly investigation, found him guilty, we may presume upon strong evidence, of two cases of torture and murder. Englishmen will observe with amazement that both the alleged crimes were committed as long ago as 1872. Comment upon these facts is hardly needed. This is the

gist of what we find in the blue books recently issued, and with respect to which we have had so much self-congratulation. Lord Salisbury charily endorses both verdicts. That of "not proven," of which the public knew, is recorded in the Guikwar's favour, but with warnings against such a trial in future. That of "proven," of which the public knew nothing as fact, is made the ground of deposition. Again, it must be said, there might have been but one inquiry, and that strictly private; but assuredly a public trial, inquiry, or whatever we may call it, superseded all prior, as it ought to have put a stop to all collateral, private inquiry. There can hardly be two opinions as to this issue, nor can there well be two opinions as to the determination of the Secretary of State for India, all complimentary words to the contrary notwithstanding, not to be held responsible, at least to future times, for the policy adopted. It may sound unfair to Lord Northbrook to say this, but no one knows better than Lord Salisbury that the public opinion of our own nation and of other nations will pass over all argument and side issues, and seize upon the key fact, which alone ought to have determined a momentous policy. It has been asked, "Ought the Viceroy, then, to have reinstated the Guikwar, knowing him guilty of base crime?" The reply is simple—There ought not to have been two inquiries at the same time; or both ought to have been alike public or alike private. Say what we may, shift the ground as we may, public opinion will pass over every other circumstance adduced, and fix upon this one fact as a key to the policy finally adopted, and to the verdict of impartial history.

At the same time no candid mind can doubt that Lord Northbrook decided in the trial, from a wish, almost ardent, to broaden English rule in India, and establish it in justice. It is certain that he never would attempt to fall back for an argument on the right of conquest, the curse of all nations that ever used that argument in any time. We have the right of conquest practically, it is true; but Lord William Bentinck, Lord Canning, and Lord Mayo, too (India never had a more generous ruler), found a higher and a more enduring right, and gave effect to their discovery in policy which, fairly developed, will survive all tides of conquest. Then surely on another point much talked of in India, there was no greater error in allowing the Guickwar to be defended by Sergeant Ballantine than there was in allowing old Ameer Khan to be defended by the late Mr. Anstey. Of course the cases were essentially different. In the one we were trying a merchant and money-lender; in the other, a prince who, in name at least, was independent. So far as the employment of counsel was concerned, however, the issue was the same in all, save the fact that the Guikwar's counsel was direct from England, and that in fierceness of denunciation he never at all approached Mr. Anstey,. If, therefore, Lord Northbrook is to be condemned for trying the Guikwar on one count and afterwards condemning him on another, let it be fairly understood wherein the error lies. Assuredly it was involved in an attempt to confer on India a great good, to "close the era" of annexations, to give to princes the security of law and the advantage of counsel, in fact, to raise the English name in the East. The first step could only be error from the fact that the Viceroy was in that particular "before his time," and that perhaps only the event could determine. The final proceeding no evidence adduced, no evidence yet to be brought forward, can justify. An officer of experience and distinguished position in India wrote in these strong terms in a private letter a month ago:—"The deposition of the Guikwar has undone in a moment the work of the last fifteen years, and will engender in the minds of our Feudatories precisely the same suspicions which led to such results in 1857." A little earlier an excellent Missionary said, also in a private letter:—"I fear our Indian Government will lose in prestige, whatever may be its decision." I could quote a score of like opinions, not one of them intended for publicity; not one otherwise than loyal to England; not one, I am sure, for any individual, soldier or civilian, who would cast an unjust reflection on the Viceroy's rule. Indeed, Lord Northbrook's general course, his prompt repeal of the Income-tax—the worst tax ever known in India; his generous and benign policy when once he saw that a famine was impending in Bengal, and his calm courtesy and considerateness, would entitle him in the view of all who mean fairly in view of these questions, to have every act and aim fairly and generously construed."

The extract is long but will amply repay perusal. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Routledge are not new to the readers of this journal. While we have always been ready to do justice to Lord Northbrooks' policy and general administration, we could not but regret the collapse of His Lordship's Baroda policy, a policy which it is but due to him to say originated from a just conception of his duty as the supreme ruler of India, which was marked by a degree of conscientiousness, breadth of mind, and honesty of purpose as it progressed from one stage to another, but which unfortunately culminated in the negation of those very principles of right, justice, and liberality which characterised its first conception, complicated doubtless by conflict of opinion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and perhaps by a confusion of ideas, which the unexpected independence of the native members of the Baroda Commission evidently produced. There is however one consolation in the practical issue of the Baroda question. The end of the Baroda policy has been a gain to the people of Baroda, those who suffered under the galling yoke of Mulhar Rao, and whom the British Government by reason of its paramountcy in India was bound to protect from the oppressions and misdeeds of their native sovereign, whom they could not overthrow so long as he was guarded by British bayonets. Amid the mutterings of dissatisfaction, disapprobation, and even indignation which the Baroda blunder has evoked Lord Northbrook has the satisfaction of placing the suffering subjects of the Gaekwar under a ruler, whose administration we hope and believe will be a blessing to them and an example to other native potentates.

We have not space left to touch upon other important points raised in this valuable paper, but we may recur to it hereafter.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES INTO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RECENT Parliamentary papers contain the following rules relative to the appointment of Natives of India to the covenanted Civil Service without passing the competitive examination:

"In exercise of the power conferred by the 33rd Vic., cap. 3, sec. 6, the following rules have been prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and such rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present;—

1. Any native of India, as defined in the said statute, may, if of proved merit and ability, be appointed to any office, place, or employment in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India to which appointments may be made by the authorities in India.

2. Such appointment, if to an office, place or employment to which appointments may be made by a local government shall be made only with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

3. Every such appointment, whether made by a local government or by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be forthwith reported to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall be subject to disallowance by the said Secretary of State in Council (provided that such disallowance shall be signified to the Governor-General in Council within twelve months from the date of the receipt of such report).

4. Every such appointment shall in the first instance be provisional only. (*a*.) Every person obtaining such a provisional appointment shall, within two years from the date on which he takes it up, pass the departmental examinations prescribed by the rules of the service, unless he be specially exempted by the Governor-General in Council from being so examined. (*b*). On the expiration of the said term of two years the Governor-General in Council may, upon the report of the local Government, or on such inquiry as he thinks fit to make as to the character and qualifications of the person appointed, either confirm such appointment or cancel the same. (*c*.) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude the cancelment of any such appointment before the expiration of the said two years, if, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is established that the person provisionally appointed has been guilty of misconduct, or has failed to discharge efficiently the duties of his office.

5. Every person so appointed shall be subject to such conditions as to leave and pension as the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, may, from time to time, prescribe,—

These rules are hedged in by so many contingent provisions that practically they will, we fear, operate as a deterrent rather than an encouragement to native candidates for the service. In the first place no appointment shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. In the second place every appointment shall be subject to disallowance by the Secretary of State in Council, within twelve months from the date of such appointment. In the third place, every such appointment will in the first instance be provisional only. In the fourth place, within two years of his appointment every nominee shall pass the departmental examination, unless especially exempted by the Government of India. On the expiration of the probationary term of two years the Governor General in Council may confirm or cancel the appointment though he may have passed successfully the required examination. In the fifth place the Governor General in Council will have power to cancel the appointment before the expiration of the aforesaid two years, if it is established that the person provisionally appointed has been guilty of misconduct or has failed to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. Such conditions for service are not known in any public department. We have no objection whatever to the departmental examination for confirmation of appointment, but we cannot understand why the Secretary of State should possess the power of disallowing an appointment made with the previous sanction of the Governor General. Surely the Governor General in Council being on the spot is in a better position to know whether a candidate for the Civil Service is eligible to it than the Secretary of State, ruling from a distance of ten thousand miles and having no opportunity whatever for testing the qualifications of the person appointed. The power lodged in the Secretary of State is inconsistent with the dignity of the Government of India and ought to be abrograted. If the Governor General should commit jobbery by appointing incompetent men, he should be open to censure, and if necessary be removed from his office, but to vest the Secretary of State with the power of disallowing an appointment at his pleasure would be detrimental to the true interests of the country. Again, the power given to the Governor General in Council to cancel an appointment within the probationary period of two years without giving the person appointed the privilege of being tried by a Commission, a privilege enjoyed by other members of the Service, implies a stretch of authority which, we are of opinion, ought to be as little resorted to as possible. We can believe that this power will not be exercised by the Governor General in Council except under grave necessity, but it may be easily imagined that should such necessity arise more frequently than is now foreseen, it would at once mar the prospects of Indians seeking admission into the Civil Service under the new rules. A few such cancellations of appointment, and the enemies of natives will not be slow to declare that they are utterly incompetent for the Service. We think it would be far better if no appointment were made without subjecting the candidate to a preliminary test; such a test if successfully passed would afford some guarantee of the qualifications of the candidate. For our part we think that an appointment under the new rules should be made with the greatest caution, and that if the system of nomination be combined with that of competition the object aimed at might be greatly furthered. We observe that persons appointed under the new rules will be subject to such conditions as to leave and pension as the Governor General in Council may from time to time with the sanction of the Secretary of State prescribe. In other words, they would be placed under new rules as to leave and pension. We do not know whether these rules have been prepared, but if they have been, they ought to be published for general information.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column signed by Mr. Hogg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, correcting the impression that Mr. Chick has been appointed Secretary to the Committee on a salary to be paid from the Illumination Fund. Mr, Hogg notifies that the services of Mr. Chick have been placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee free of any charge against the Illumination Fund.

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Council the Survey Bill was passed. The amendments to the Abkari Bill for the suppression of the sale of liquor in druggists and chemists' shops were postponed with a view to give sufficient time for the ventilation of the subject. On the representations of the Justices, the British Indian Association, and the Trades' Association, the Calcutta Municipal Bill was postponed pending the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

WHILE general satisfaction is expressed with the appointment of the new Committee for the selection of text-books for vernacular schools, complaint seems to exist that the subjects for the vernacular scholarship course are not to be touched by the Committee. We think that there is one subject, which might with propriety be changed. If the History of India were substituted for that of Bengal or that of the World, the complaint under notice would be removed.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the registration of Inland River Traffic. The system was first introduced by Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the time has now arrived when the system of the registration of traffic should be extended and systematised, and that, if possible, a complete system of the registration of river-borne traffic in Bengal should be established. His Honor considers that Patna

which is the great receiving and distributing mart of the Behar Province, should be chosen as a principal station for the registration of the river traffic, and has accordingly sanctioned an establishment for that station. Notice is given that, from and after the 1st day of September 1875, Government will, in addition to the registration already effected at Sahebgunge, on the Nuddea Rivers, and on the Calcutta Canals, register the river-borne traffic at Durowlee, on the Gogra River; at Patna, on the Ganges; at Hooghly on the Hooghly; at Chilmaree, on the Brahmapootra; at Serajgunge, on the Jamoona; at Goalundo, on the Pudma; at Kooshtea, on the Gorai; at Khoolna, on the Bhoyrob; at Nasirabad, on the Brahmapootra; at Bhoyrob Bazaar, on the Megna; and at Naraingunge, on the Megna.

THE MOST redeeming feature in the new Tariff Act is the increase of the import duty on spirits. The duty of spirits London proof is raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per imperial gallon, the same on sparkling wines from Rs. 1-8 to 2-8 per gallon, and ditto on all other wines, except Claret and Bargundy, from 1 rupee to 1-8 per gallon. As these are luxuries the increase of duty upon them is both legitimate and proper. The enhancement of the duty is also a gain to the cause of temperance.

FROM the last quarter's Catalogue of Books and Periodicals received in the Bengal Library it appears that Bengal continues to occupy a prominent place as regards number and quantity, though in point of originality depth and erudition there is the same dearth as hitherto. The following analysis will give the reader an idea of the character of the books published in all the languages: on religious subjects we have in Bengali 20 publications, Sanskrit 4, Arabic Persian, Hindi and Urdu 15, Musalman Bengali 11, English 4, Santali 1, Bengali and Sanskrit 13; on miscellaneous subjects, by which we mean history and general literature, we have in Bengali 52, Sanskrit 3, Assamese 1, Arabic and its cognate dialects 11, Musalman Bengali 1, English 12, and Bengali and Sanskrit 1; in poetry we have in Bengali 41, Sanskrit 1, Arabic 6, Musalman Bengali 2, English 2, and Bengali and Sanskrit 1; of drama we have in Bengali 32, Sanskrit 1, Arabic &c. 3, English 4, Bengali and Sanskrit 1; on scientific subjects generally we have in Bengali 26, Sanskrit 3, Arabic and Persian 5, English 7, and other languages 5. Besides the above there were in school-books and reprints of standard religious and other subjects about 80 publications, out of which 52 were Bengali. Of monthly periodicals we have 60 in Bengali, 17 in English, 8 in Sanskrit, 4 in Hindi, 14 inn diglot languages.

BABU RAJENDRALALA MITRA has had an easy victory over Dr. Weber, "on the question of the supposed identity of the Greeks with the Yavanas of Sanskrit writers." The learned German has nothing more to say than to call the Babus' paper "a very curious article." He enters into a lame defence of his own theory, and observes that the age of Panini is not settled at all, and therefore the meaning of the word as given by that ancient and celebrated grammarian ought not to be received as a proof of Babu Rajendralala's position. We expected a more brisk war between the German and the Indian than a few scores in the pages of the *Antiquary*.

LAST WEEK we reported the flooding of several districts in the North Western Provinces. It is our mournful duty to record this week that a similar visitation has befallen the Punjab. We take from our contemporaries the following telegrams on the subject:

Lahore 10th August.—The line of railway between Meean Meer and Beas is impassable for rains. The mails which left Lahore on the morning of the 10th are detained at Amritsar.

Jullundur Cantonment, 11th August 1875.—Line between Amritsar and Beas has been washed away in several places—road and railway impracticable—nothing can cross. Export overland mail stuck fast. Amritsar and Wazirabad line [Northern Punjab State Railway] also gone.

Lahore 10th August.—Rain continues falling in torrents. Much damage has been done to houses in the city and station. Six deaths have been reported from falling roofs. The morning mail has not arrived.

Lahore 10th August.—Rain exceptionally heavy; it is still falling. The Railway from Lahore to Beeas is impassable.

We have received the following letter from Lahore on the subject:

Lahore, Tuesday 10th, August 1875.

Since last Friday night it has been incessantly raining here and most heavily. Such rains are unprecedented within the last ten years and although for four days the downpour has been incessant, there is no decrease in its violence. Out of door business has been rendered next to impossible and public business is at a stand still. Several houses have fallen and many threaten to come down, even while I am writing this I hear the terrible crash of the falling of houses. Up to the present moment six cases of death have been ascertained but several persons have been rescued from premature death by the vigilance of the Police.—I personally witnessed them moving a whole family sleeping under the roof of an old house which was about to fall and had they been not timely awakened and informed of the impending danger the whole of them would have passed away in that state.

The Panjab Northern State Railway line is under water and the country within five miles of Shaderah is one vast lake. The trains have therefore not been allowed to run today and who knows how long it will remain in abeyance. Again the slow passenger train of the S. P. and Delhi Railway which was due at half past four A. M. has not yet (12 o'clock) arrived, not to speak of the mail which was due at 10½ A. M. It is reported that a second break has occurred beyond the Jallunder bridge, I must not also omit to inform you that the break between Beas and Kartarpore reported in my last has since been restored

As a matter of course the Ravi has swollen beyond its highest flood mark this year,

---

OUR BANDA CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the floods in that district:

"In my last I informed you that only a portion of the city was flooded by the Ken; now I have the melancholy duty of bringing to your notice that more than half the city (Colvin Ganj, Mardin, Naka, Madhiva Naka, Khutta Naka, Khinni Naka, Nimnipar, Kuttra Naka), has been swamped and flooded. The river began to rise from 10 P. M. and continued till 4 A. M. of the 1st instant. At about 2 A. M. these parts were in a most awful, frightful and dangerous state. The inhabitants chiefly Kumhars, Kachhis, Behnas, Chhipas, Domars, Nai, Kalars, and well-to-do Banias, Mahajans and other respectable men were in a most miserable plight during this awful night time. Some climbed the trees, some the tops and roofs of their houses and others flea: the former two expected every moment to be swallowed up by the river water, but thanks to our energetic and kind-hearted Magistrate, Mr. R. Wall, as soon as he heard of this disaster he ordered at once boat coolies and torchmen to be in readiness. Some 40 men were taken off the trees during the night by the boatmen and torchmen and thank God there was no loss of life. The people never did think even for a moment that the water would rise so high, otherwise they would have taken the necessary precautions. The rise was a tremendous, unusual and heavy one, that has exceeded all those of previous years of 1890 and 1904 sumbat and 12 September 1867 and 12 August 1873 and even one in the time of Raja Guman Singh the flood level of 2nd August 1875 of the Ken was 59'-13" above the ordinary water level; a large number of Kucha houses have been destroyed by the flood, viz. 366 wholly destroyed and 114 partially in all 480, and about so many have been destroyed and injured by the heavy rains. In all 1000 houses have been destroyed and injured by both flood and rain in the city."

Durendi, Bhurendi, Kanwara, Chhani.—The above neighbouring villages have been flooded and injured by the Ken. Large number of houses has been destroyed, no loss of life. Rumour has it that in the last mentioned village or hamlet about 250 cattle and 16 or 20 men have been swept away but they all have ultimately been saved.

Toorra.—This village which is some 20 miles from Banda on the Banda and Manikpur Road has been flooded and destroyed by the Bisahul Nuddi. Some part of the road and numbers of culverts have been washed away.

Badansa.—A Tahsil town distant 25 miles from Banda on the Banda and Manikpur Road has been flooded by the river Baghin or Bagain. About 160 houses have been destroyed and more than ½ of the town site has been washed or swept away. There was 5 feet of water in the Bazar on the 1st the houseless people have received shelter in the Serai School house, Police Station and Tahsildari. Mr. E. Rose Joint Magistrate was there on the 3rd instant in order to see whether the people are in distress and want some or any sort of relief. The rain-fall at Badosa from the 29th July to 7th instant was 220 notches.

Kanvi Tarahwan Nyagaon.—The first is the sub-divisional town of this district. It is distant 42 miles from Banda. It was raining here heavily from the 29th ultimo. On the 1st instant the river Paisnuni was in great flood. A large number of houses have fallen. A large portion of the poorer suburbs of the town of Kurwi and Tarahwan have been swept away by the flood. A large number of people is in great distress but thanks to our energetic and truly kind-hearted Joint-Magistrate Mr. G. E. Knox. He has thrown open the Bara and Golekothi (formerly belonging to Maharaja Narain Rao) for the shelter of the houseless men and is feeding those who have no means of subsistence; the rain-fall at Karwi from the 29th July to the 9th August was 33 inches. Had the river risen 4 feet more the whole town of Karwi would have been swept away. The last is a flourishing town in the neighbourhood of Karwi and is on the opposite of Chitra Kote on the banks of the Paisnuni. It is said that the whole town has entirely been washed and swept away but no loss of life."

IN RECOGNITION of the services rendered to the cause of the revival of Hindu music the University of Philadelphia has conferred upon Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore of this city the degree of Doctor of Music. The diploma is indicted in Latin which we give *in extenso*:

Facultas Universitates Americanæ Apud Philadelphian
Omnibus ad Quos Literæ Præsentes Pervenerint.
Præses Philadelphiam

Curatores Americanæ
Professoresque Universitates

Reipublicæ Pensylvaniensis Legibus Constitutæ: Salutem
Nos. Facultas Universitates Americanæ Apud Philadelphiam
Hoc Scripto testamur Virum probum.
Sourindro Mohun Tagore.

Post quam curriculum pertinentium postr legibus tulnam peregerat Scientiam suam peritiamque in his artibus postro examine tam publico quam privato lucubuter proleasse, etnos per Leges Reipublicæ postræ potestatum Amplissimam insigniendi decorandique titulis Academicis et promivendi ad gradus in Sacra Theologia Arlibus ar Medicine viros liene merentis teneamus; hos igitur hac auctoritate præditi judicavimus concilio convocato decrevimus virum egregium Studus Optimis dedilum; de cujas profecto in *Arte Musica* et probis moribus satis eam pertum exploratumque pahemus dignum atque idoneam qui honoretur ut *Vir Doctus* altissimo dignitatus gradu quare uno animo et creavimus et fecimus cum in *Musical Doctorem* eique ommia jura et privilegia quae ad illum gradam attinent dedimus et contessimus

In quarune rerum testimonium, Præses, Naster, Inspector, Cæterique, Examinators hisce Literis, sigillo communimunitis, homina sua manibus propns apposnerunt.

Es Aula Nostra apud Philadelphiam Anno Salutis Humanæ millesimo octingentesimo Septuagesimo quinto Mensis Aprilis die vicesimo,

(Sd) William Baird—President
(Sd) Jasias H Brown—Secretary
(Sd) J C Malworth M D—Professor of Practice of Medicine and Pathology.
" John Buchanan M D—Professor of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine.
" R J Parsons M D—Professor of Midwifery Diseases of women and children.
" J W Abel M D—Professor of Materia Medica and Threaputics.
" D Diller M D—Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
" J Thompson M D—Professor of Chemistry and Texicology.

American University of Philadelphia;
Organised in 1842 Incorporated in 1850

DEAN—JOHN BUCHANAN M. D.—Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine, and chnical Professor of Midwifery, and Diseases of women and children. Author of woman and her diseases—children and their disenses. New Remedies. The American practice of Medicine. The Principle of Medicine and Surgery, Practical Midwifery &c. &c.

This is to certify that the degree of Doctor of Music of the above University has been granted to Sourindro Mohun Tagore and that the same is duly registered on the books.

(Sd.) E. A. STURMAN L. L. D.
April 20th 1875. *Registrar*

This is the first instance of a Bengali honoured by a foreign University without his leaving the country. We congratulate the Raja upon the distinction conferred upon him and may add that we consider the honor done to him as an honor done to the nation.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice that the Chief Commissioner of Assam is evincing a desire to foster educated natives in that province. A local correspondent writes to us as follows:

"You will be glad to notice that the Chief Commissioner of Assam through his able Secretary Mr. Johnson inquired of three educated Assamese gentlemen whether they like to be appointed as Deputy Magistrates in Sylhet. One of them Babu Jagannath Barua B. A. declined the kind offer as he is averse to enter the service of Government. The other two Babus Madhobram Baradaloe, L. L. and Manick Chandra Barua expressed their willingness to accept the appointments proposed. It is not out of place to mention here that since the change in the personnel of the administration of the province never were the claims of native gentlemen overlooked by Mr. Johnson, who has made himself very popular here by his uncompromising honesty and courteous demeanour. Babu Gunaviram Barua, a very energetic Extra Assistant Commissioner, temporarily got a lift which was denied to him for the last twelve years. The confirmation of Babu Kartik Chandra Barua and the appointment of Babu Chundra Mohun Gassami and Jagat Chandra Das B. L. in the Subordinate Executive Service and the selection of Babu Dinonath Sen, B. L., for the same service will contribute much to the good of the province. Great credit is also due to Major S. T. Trevor R. E. the worthy Secretary in the Public Works Department for having appointed Shaik Nesar Ahmed as an Engineer Apprentice and Babu Nandiram Dass as Head Assistant in the Public Works Secretariat of the administration."

The credit of these selections, we believe, belongs to Mr. Luttman Johnson, who is justly looked upon in Assam as a friend of the educated natives.

WE HAVE great pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following private letter of Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadur of Dighaputtya, which has been placed at our disposal:

"Yes I have subscribed a lack and a half for our projected Rajshahi College, I have not paid it yet but I shall pay it in instalments extending over three years. The College is a project of the Rajshahi Association with which I am connected. It is our intention to establish a purely national College *i. e.*, purely supported by private funds. Already we have a high school whose 1st and 2nd year classes are supported entirely from the fund munificently endowed by our rich neighbour RajaHaranath, and it is our intention to collect money enough to form a fund from the proceeds of which the two other classes, viz. the 3rd and 4th years may be supported. Our estimate is six lacks. Raja Chundranath has also come out magnificently, but no other big zemindar has subscribed yet. In fact we have only lately begun business, therefore we have not yet had time to apply to them. I hope they will all act as they should."

We wish the Raja every success.

WE have received the following letter for publication:

It is a matter of the deepest regret that neither you nor any of your contemporaries have taken up the market question. As the attitude assumed by Government with regard to this important subject threatens to involve the proprietors of markets which existed in 1873 A. D. throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with immense loss, it is absolutely necessary that this question be fairly discussed and Government be moved if necessary so that the aforesaid proprietors may not suffer unmerited loss. Following the Resolution of Sir George Campbell dated the 27th June 1873, a Collector in the Presidency division has written to the Divisional Magistrates and the Police, strongly urging them to prevent the exaction of "unauthorized duties" and "illegal dues" in those markets in which compensation was given or claimable. If by "unauthorized duties" and "illegal dues" he means what the plain acceptation of those words admits of, there is no danger but such is not the case because by "duties" and "dues" he means "tollaha" "britties and "dana." The consequence has been that sub-divisional officers are anxiously trying to stop the levies of tollahs &c. in all markets, hauts, gunges, and bazars which existed in 1793 without taking into consideration whether the proprietors of them have or have not received compensation. Regulation 27 of 1793 A. D. was passed for the abolition of sayer (*i. e.* internal duties and taxes which the zemindars used to levy at that time and not the rent of land) for in the rules for the resumption of sayer passed on the 11th June 1790, Para 2 as it is clearly laid down that monthly and annual payments for the use of land are neither duties nor taxes and as such are not within the prohibition laid down in those rules. "Tollahs," "britties," "dana" mean one and the same thing, they are portions of the proceeds of the sale which the owners of hauts levy from persons exposing their goods for sale in hauts under temporary sheds or in open places and such collections are not in their nature of "internal duties" but of rent for the use of land. This is the view of a Division Bench of the High Court of Calcutta *vide Weekly Reporter* vol. XXI Page 383. Under such circumstances is it proper that Government should attach meaning to words which by their common acceptation they do not admit of, and which the High Court have declared to be incorrect?

2nd. If Government still declared that whether "tollahs" &c. are strictly not in the nature of rents or not its collection must be prohibited as contrary to the provisions of Regulation27 of 1793. Is it fair that its collection be stopped in those hauts whose proprietors have not received compensation under the above Regulation? It may be argued here that by Section 2 Regulation VI of 1811 their claims to compensation are barred and though they have not received it they are in the same category with those who have received it. I ask is it legal and at the same time equitable to enforce such rights which Government have not exercised for the last 82 years, especially with respect to the owners of hauts who have not received a single coury by way of compensation?

3rd. If the owner of any haut removes it from the site where it was held in 1793 and holds it in another place within the same village will he be still prohibited from collecting tollahs &c. at the latter place? Assuredly not, but an able experienced Sub-divisional officer maintains the contrary.

A TALE of municipal oppression comes to us from Krishnaghur, which outdoes all that we had hitherto heard about municipal mal-administration. We give the narrative as we have received it, which is a copy of a petition, which the unfortunate victims have addressed the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnaghur:

Sir,—We the undersigned beg respectfully to bring to your notice that on Friday the 23rd July a number of constables and Amlah of the Municipality forcibly entered our zenana and without giving any notice took away articles, which were then being actually used by the females and some of which were within the sacred precincts of the household idol. All this was done under color of a warrant said to have been issued by the Vice-Chairman, for the realization of certain municipal dues. The detailed history is as follows.

An amount of Rs. 4-15-6 annas was due from one Denonath Chowdhry, who is now residing with his family at Audal, his house being locked. On the day in question Luckhi Haldar, Municipal Clerk, Mohanund Nundee, Tax Collector, Kristo Chatterjee, Overseer, Uzir constable. Bana Goula and seven other constables whose names we do not know suddenly without any previous notice of demand entered the female apartment of me the undersigned Rojonee Kant Chowdary (I do not live in commonalty with the said Denonath Chowdhry) seized and dragged me forcibly into the yard. On some one remonstrating I was sometime afterwards released when I found that Mohanund Nundee and the constables had forced open the door of the household idol and had taken away a kosha and a conch shell, the things are of small value but when any one except a Brahmin enters an idol's house it is considered highly sacrilegious and the idol itself is defiled and it was simply a wanton act of insult on the part of the municipal servants I also found that the plates on which my mother-in-law wife and daughters were actually taking their meals had been forcibly taken away from them and other articles in all, to the value of Rs. 40 or 50 were also secured. Under the circumstances I was obliged to pay down the amount due by Denonath Chowdry and to get my articles released. Afterwards I discovered that a *brass hata* two *battees*, and a conch shell were missing.

There was another warrant against Bonomali Chowdhry to the amount of Rs. 5 or 6. That Bonomali Chowdhry has embraced the life of a mendicant for 7 or 8 years, and has no moveable property within the precincts of the Municipality. On the day in qestion 5 or 6 constables entered the house in which I the undersigned Shukhoda Dabea am living and seized the plate on which I was taking my meals and some other articles, unhinged the doors of my room and took them all to the yard. When I began to cry my neighbours assembled and remonstrated with the constables, on which the articles were left in the same place to which they were removed and the constables took their departure.

Another warrant was issued for the realization of Rs. 7-13-6 against one Sitakant Sanial. On the day aforesaid I was sleeping within my house in the afternoon, my outer door being shut, I heard a noise outside and afterwards found that my outer door was forced open. Five or six constables along with Mohanund Nunde and Tarock Bose had effected their entrance within the house. They were proceeding to the female apartment; when I interceded and on my asking them the reason for this sudden outrageous trespass, they replied that tax to the amount of Rs. 7-13-6 was due from me. But notwithstanding my willingness to pay the amount, they entered my inner apartment and siezed my cow and brought it out; immediately afterwards I paid off the demand and got my cow released.

A warrant for the realization of Rs. 12-10-6 was issued against Sreekunt Chowdry elder brother of the undersigned Bedhoo Bhooson Chowdry. On the day in question Luckhe Haldar, Kristo Chowdry, Mohanund Nundee, Ozir constable, Odhub Constable, Boono Gola constable, Domun head constable and 4 or 5 other constables entered by a back door within the zenana and took a horse which was tied within a *chala*, and afterwards entered a room in which my aged aunt was taking her meals; forcibly took away from her some of the plates she was using and also a half of a jack fruit. They also took way other articles to the value of Rs. 50 or 60 and notwithstanding my (the undersigned. Beedhoo Bhooson Chowdry) remonstances brought them all out in front of the outer house of Rojoonee Chowdory. No demand was made from me for the amount of the tax nor was the least intimation given that my zenana would be entered. I afterwards paid the tax and got my property released. But I discovered that a Pharoa, a Bokna and a Kosha were missing.

Mohanund Nundi and seven or eight constables effected their entrance into my (the undersigned Bhushun Chunder Lahorie's.) zenana and after entering the cook room, where my mother was taking her meals, forcibly took away some *brass* utensils and afterwards entered the room in which I and my wife were sitting, took three pieces of silver anklets and some door planks and other artieles amounting altogether in value to about 60 Rs. although the amount of tax due from me was only 9-7-6. On my remonstrating with Mohanund for his conduct in thus entering the zenana, he told me that the Magistrate had ordered him to do so. I afterwards paid the tax and recovered all the things except the three anklets which unaccountably could not be found, the things having been taken away before their release to a distance from my house.

The facts stated above speak for themselves; even in a case of search warrant under the Criminal Procedure Code the zenana is considered so far sacred that it cannot be entered without previous notice and due precautions. In the present case the municipal servants could easily have taken moveable property from the outer house and the Boitukkhana of your petitioners. And even if it was necessary to enter the zenana, notice might have been given so that we might have had an opportunity of removing the females, but the municipal servants carried it altogether with a high hand; and did not even then deign to make a demand of the amount due before unceremoniously and insultingly entering the pricincts of the zenana and thakoorghur. Although they gave us to understand that it was the express order of the Vice-Chairman that they committed this illegal act, yet we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he authorized them to enter the zenana and insult the females. We therefore hope that the chairman will visit the municipal servants, with condign punishment which they richly deserve. We also intend to give this as a notice to the Munictpality that we will sue both civilly and criminally the Municipal servants concerned in the above outrage.

We do hope that Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Municipality, who is justly regarded as the protector of the weak, will make a sifting enquiry and deal out substantial justice. We also anxiously await the result of the legal proceedings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Advertisements.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

As it has been brought to the notice of the Illumination Committee, that many persons are under the impression, that Mr. Chick has been appointed Secretary to the Committee on a salary to be paid from the Illumination Fund, it is hereby notified that the services of Mr. Chick have been placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee free of any charge against the Illumination Fund.

STUART HOGG,
169 *President of the Illumination Committee.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Petty Contractors wanted for Brick moulding.

Natives with command of labor wishing to undertake the moulding stacking &c, from 10 to 50 lakhs of bricks; are invited to submit tenders to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Darjeeling before 30th September 1875.

Most of the work will be at a point about 120 miles north of Kushtea.

Each tender is to mention distinctly the price for tempering, table-moulding, placing on hacks skintling, and loading Kilns, and must contain Rupees 200 as earnest money which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Ample security for the execution of each contract will be required in proportion to the amount of work tendered for.

Tenders to be registered, and marked "Tender for Brick moulding."

JAMS LINDSAY, MAJOR R. E.
171 *Engineer-in-Chief.*

Miss. P. A. Brink M. D. from America has removed to No. 44 Dhurrumtollah Street where a Dispensary for poor women is open daily from 11 to 12 o'clock.

The Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions.

Messrs. Doyle & Co. 4 Bentinck Street have consented to receive the contributions. 170

ডাক্তার বাবু নাকট।

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পোর্ট কেনিং ও ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

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